FOREIGN NEWS.

THE INSURRECTION SPREADING - FOUR THOUS-AND CARLISTS IN LA MANCHA.

MADRID, Saturday, July 24, 1869. An actual outbreak of the Carlists has taken place at last. Five hundred drilled troops, under General Savariego, have appeared near Ciudad Real, and a strong party are at Manzanares. They have interrapted railway communication between the two cities, and cut the telegraph wires. A general rising of the Carlists over Spain is expected. Don Carlos has crossed the frontier.

A battle was fought this morning between the Government troops and the Carlists, under the command of Savariego. Fifteen Carlists were killed and a number wounded. The Government troops lost three officers killed. Four thousand Carlists have arrived in La Mancha. The Government forces are on the march to the scene of action.

REVIVAL OF MARTIAL LAW.

Madrid, Saturday, July 24, 1869. The government has issued a decree reviving and putting in force the martial law of April, 1821.

AUSTRIA.

THE EMBASSIES QUESTION.

VIENNA, Saturday, July 24, 1869. In the Reichsrath the Committee on the Budget have reported against abolishing the embassies at Rome and minor European capitals.

BAVARIA.

BAVARIAN MARRIAGES IN THE UNITED STATES.

MUNICH, Saturday, July 24, 1869. The Ministry and prominent members of the Bavarian Diet have pledged themselves to support a bill based on negotiations with Herr Paster, the Bavarian Consul at Chicago, recognizing as valid all the legal bearings of marriages of Bavarians in the United States without the previous consent of the home Government. But the right of Bavarian citizenship is not to be immediately accorded to the wife, if an alien, by reason of her marriage.

LOPEZ IN THE MOUNTAINS WITH 5,000 MEN-THE PRESIDENT OF URUGUAY MARCHING AGAINST REVOLUTIONISTS.

LONDON, Saturday, July 24, 1869. Dates from Rio Janeiro to June 26 are at hand. President Lopez was in the mountains, in a strong position, with 5,000 men. The revolution in Uruguay s continued. President Battle had marched into the interior again to meet General Carabello, who was at the head of the insurgent forces.

DEGANIZATION OF THE CHAMBER-HOW THE OPPOSITION IS MADE UP-PERSONAL GOV-ERNMENT BREAKING DOWN. [FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Paris, July 9 .- "One, and perhaps the most important result of the elections, as shown in the Corps Legislatif, will be, I think, not so much the increase of the flatly opposed Liberal minority as the increase of liberalism in a comparatively independent maerity."-Paris Correspondence N. Y. TRIBUNE, April 'There are some signs of a tendency on his [Napoleon's] part also to join the Third Party."-1b. April 30. "As in that curious letter narrating his evasion from Ham, of which I sent you a translation the other day, he mimics his uncle's letter to Joseph of Feb. 8, 1814, and intimates that he, too, like the great Napoleon, was up to the Roman heroism of dodging ill-luck by suicide-so now many think that he may mimic the acte additionnel of 1815, and erown the editice' with ministerial responsibilityafter the elections."-Ib. April 9.

The electoral campaign of 1869, with its passing humors and immediate results, was not so different from preceding electoral campaigns as the actual Chamber of Deputies is different from what the Corps Legislatif has hitherto been. A comparison of the stenographic reports of its proceedings for the last few days, voluminous as they are with the reports of the first meeting of the Corps, after the elections of 1863, will furnish most remarkable but by no means complete proofs of the extent and pregnant fullness with which the above-quoted prevision of April 30 has already come to realization. By the terms of the imperial decree of convocation, and by Minister Rouher, in his vicarious throne speech at the opening, the new Legislative was advised that the business of the session was to be limited to the "verification of the powers," that is, of the legality of the elections of its members. Time lately was when such decrees were as Divine, such advice as providential though hardly needed warning; when the doctrine of "foreordination and election" sure

was unquestioned. Now, and before the Chamber is organized, in the very first days, some members of the Third Party, Center-Left, Left-Center, Constitutional Liberal, Dynastic Independent, or whatever its proper name may be, got themselves together and resolved upon the following form of interpellation to be addressed to Government: "We ask to question Government on the necessity of giving satisfaction to the sentiments of the country by associating it in a more efficient manner in the conduct of its affairs." In the case "country" here means the representatives of the country, of course, the Chamber. Nothing is more curious than the history-quite too long and complieate to record in this letter-of the processes, discussions, ingenious experiments at mixing oil and water in various proportions, and backings and fillings, through which the above intentionally vague, conciliatory, flabby proposition got to be cleared and stiffened, in its final edition, by this additional resolution: "The constitution of a responsible ministry; the right of the Legislative Body to regulate the organic conditions of its labors and of its communications with government would be in one view essential measures for the attainment of this end." In fewer words, the interpellants demand that the hitherto so-called Corps Legislatif shall become a Legislature, an independent parliamentary body. Now, to begin with, this is "flat burglary." The Constitution, article 13, reads: Ministers hold solely [ne dependent que] from the Emperor-there is no solidarity among them." Article 44 is as follows: "Ministers cannot be mem bers of the Corps Legislatif." Article 43 reads: "The President and Vice-President of the Corps Legislatif are appointed by the President of the Republic, [Emperor since 1813]." And a Senatus Consultum of a few years ago most definitely and positively forbids any discussion of the Constitution, and any attempt in any way to change any of its provisions by any one in or out of the Corps Legislatif-His Majesty and the Senate, on his suggestion, solely excepted. Guess now, what a pass things have come to when you consider that this interpellation, originated by the leaders of the Center-Left, or Third Party, has already been subscribed to by more than 120 Deputies. Note, furthermore, among the curiosities of the day, that among the signers are quite a number of members who stood and ran in as official candidates. Among these last, old M. de Mackan, to whom Napoleon addressedthe famous statu quoesque letter two weeks ago, and young M. de Mouchy, husband of Princess Anna Murat (who is said to have rapped his knuckles with her disapproving fan when she

It is hardly supposable that men like Mackau and Mouchy act from any ideas of their own. It is quite conceivable that cleverer men than they have come out from the ranks of the old reactionist majority, to join in this Third Party Movement, partly to take from it the air of bold opposition, partly to cloy it, partly from a shrewd calculation that the movement is in the direction that things are likely to go, and that it is not worth the while to be overrun by it, or

heard of his signing), palace pet at the Tuileries, and

recent host of its master at his own palace near

to be left so far behind that they can't catch hold

and go with it by and by.

There is a whirl of 1 umors as to how the Emperor will decide, or has already decided, to meet this interpellation, and a flood of leakage from his notebooks and private conversations, running all whithers, indicating, as one says, that he will antici pate the demand of interpellants by generous, selfprovoked Senatus Consultum; as another says, that he will yield to it in fact and save the form; as another is confident, that he will resist to the uttermost; as your correspondent ventures to say, that we are come to the breaking up of a hard Winter. Logically, the Personal government is ended. Practically it is visibly breaking down. Formally and chronologically, it is like to last some while yet. How long will depend, among other things, on the ability of the Left Center leaders to lead an as yet rather undisciplined party, on their pluck and his Majesty's prudence, and on the action of the Left. Then, the pures do not sign the Third Party Interpellation, which immediately demands only an extension of parliamentary freedom, not of popular rights; whose managing editors, for example, refused to include in their category of demands that Mayors of communes should be elected by the people-a vastly more radical, efficient, and vitally pregnant measure of democratic reform than any never so large concession of parliamentary privi-

The Left, however, so far from embarrassing the interpellants, will doubtless support them by their votes, if the Interpellation can be brought to discussion and vote in the Chamber. The Government game, as it looks for the last three days, is to prevent such discussion and vote, Two days hence it may ook quite otherwise.

It is by no means certain that the Gov

ernment has any fixed policy for treating the Interpellation-not certain that it has a fixed purpose of any definiteness. Meantime its play is shifty and uncertain to the last degree. No one should be much surprised if Mr. Rouher came out to-morrow, declaring that he and his master had always been of the Third Party. What will rather surprise us when it comes, though is now a commonly expected sooner or later coming, is Rouher's resignation. He is so remarkably tenacious of office, and a so remarkably able, ready advocate of any measure, and enjoys a conscience and memory of such remarkable lubricity, that it is difficult to guess how he and his master can bear to part with each other. alone gratitude, Rouher has a strong by convenience on Napoleon, who short of going straight across his habits and customs of eighteen years into the coldish bosom of the Left Center, and "throwing over" his very self, as it were, has but a brief list of names from which to make up a ministerial "slate." Rouher is at the head of this list of old servants, of whom Rouher's

four others are the now scant survivors. If ever man was punished whereby he sinned, it is just this Imperial Son of the Church. Selfishly devoted to the planting and propping of his dynastic family tree, he not only omitted to institute a parliamentary nursery of ministerial statesmen, but strictly forbade and suppressed for eighteen years any free culture in that kind in public popular gardens. What is the result? Of men who can serve the Empire, and are willing, the number is lamentably small. Of men who can serve the nation, and are willing, the number is considerably larger. Several of them have been educated to the service-where nis Majesty was, where his little boy was not-in

enemy, Persigny, Drouyn de Lhuys, and three or

And here is another sign and wonder showing how different is to-day from six years gone. Baucel, the 'irreconcilable," he who was borne into the Chamber on the foaming crest of a great popular wave, aroused and foaming against Emile Ollivier because this last was suspected of bowing too deeply to the power that is-was forced out to speak apropos of a personal question in the Chamber two days ago. And the man, himself an exile of the conp d'état, spoke at first and for a little while, not so much in defense of himself as with a down-looking calm scorn of his personal calumniators, and then rose to high ewlogium of his fellow exiles, of Quinet and others, and then of Victor Hugo. Think of generous, lofty eulogy of Victor Hugo, uttered in a French Corps Legislatif-and respectfully listened to! Rightward sitting men capable of speech, deemed it best not to respond, and rightward sitting men without gift of tongue deemed it advisable to listen coy, to eat the leek, and not bring into play their wonted eloquence of rattling paperknives and shuffling feet. Almost as significantly indicative in its quite other way, as this forced listening of unwilling ears to the lofty speech of Bancel, are the funny prefatory words of a Mr. Werlé that same day. Mr. Werlé sat in the House from 1863 to 1869, on the Right benches. He is a refelected member-refelected with some incidents of scandal in the canvass. These incidents coming into discussion on the report of the committee for "verifying" his "powers," Mr. Werlé gets on his legs for self-defense; and he. Werlé, having rested on his other parts as member of the House for an entire preceding term of six years, revealed himself as an orator 'in these words: "Gentlemen, when, for the first time, one speaks in this House, a certain emotion is quite natural, and I beg my honorable colleagues," etc., etc. Up to day before yesterday, there probably were not in France, outside of his electoral district and of the circle of his private and business acquaintance (Deputy Werlé is business manager of the Widow Cliquot, her champagne, its sale), ten persons aware of Werle's existence, much less of his existence as a faithfully-voting legislator of France on the benches of the Right. Werlé is revealed. That sort of men have got into bonds to do something, say something, be some positive thing henceforth.

I could fill more space than THE TRIBUNE can pos sibly give to such matters, with perhaps more amusing but not more noteworthy, anecdotage babble, illustrative and significant of the deep, strangely interesting evolutionary (let us hope it is not revolutionary) ferment we and things and French Government are in to-day.

Prophesy by a human is a form of hopeless absurdity that our war of the Rebellion taught your correspondent to avoid years ago. The whirl and flood of rumors we live in this week confuse calculation, make mock of guess work, and defy definite analysis. But the "fore legs of runners" are everywhere visible to the nakedest eye. One needs to be Gen. Dix, or an intelligent American traveler stopping at the Grand Hotel, not to see them. We are not at the beginning, but well forward of the beginning of the end of personal Government certainly-of Napoleonic Government † Let us hope.

GREECE.

SPEECH OF THE KING-THE ISTHMUS OF CORINTH

CANAL. The Independance Belge publishes the speech of the King of Greece at the opening of Parliament. We make the following extracts. Referring to the Conference at Paris, he said: The Powers having of common accord affirmed certain general principles of international law, they placed them in a protocol, and then invited the Hellenic Government to declare, with very little delay, if would adhere to them. The principles so proclaimed had, no doubt, some relation with the persevering struggle maintained by a fraternal people; but my Govern ment considered that the interests of the nation, as best understood, required of us not to approve a unanimous decision of the Great Powers, and the adhesion of Grooce to the protocol has been notified to them.

In reference to the material progress and development of the country he said, "The development of the naterial wealth of the country, which is an inseparable element in its progress in civilization, should be the object of the solicitude of the Chamber as well as of the ject of the solicitude of the Chamber as well as of the Government. The acts concerning the cutting of the Isthmus of Corinth and other public works as will pro-mote the immediate establishment of ways of communication which are now in a rudimentary state should cer tainly obtain the approbation of the Chamber."

THE ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL. RELATIONS BETWEEN THE PAPAL AND THE

PANISH GOVERNMENT—MOVEMENTS IN ROME—ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE COUNCIL.

ROME, June 30.—To-day the Pope celebrated with great pomp a solemn religious service at the high altar of St. Peter's. The Holy Father was assisted by Cardinals Patrizi, Antonelli. Mertel, and Capalit, and by Monsigner Giordani, Auditor of the Reta. The mass was chanted by His Hofiness himself, and his voice displayed almost its old power, being heard in every part of the cathedral. After the service the Holy Father, wearing his tiars, mounted the portable throne, and was carried in grand state into the center of the principal nave, surrounded by the College of Cardinals and the Roman clergy, and attended by Prince Philip Orsini, assistant of the throne, the Roman Senate, and the nobles and Swiss Guards. Here the Holy Father delivered a protest against the King of Piedmont for omitting to present the gold chalice always effered annually to St. Peter by his ancestors, and also for his usurpation of the Marches, the Romagna, and Umbria.

Monsigner Franchi is hourly expected in Rome, and there is a general impression that he has been definitively recalled from Madrid. In his last dispatch he reported that the Regent Serrano wished to maintain the most friendly relations with the Holy See, and, as a proof, he inclosed from him a bill on the Barthe of Rome for 6,000 crowns, in part payment of the annual subsidy of 18,000 crowns, in part payment of the cathedral of St. Peter. The Regent, however, failed to give notice of this bill to the Spanish Legation in Rome, and, consequently, it has not been honored. Moreover, the Pope's remarks on Spain, in his allocution, have produced a coldness between the two Governments, and, the other day, Senhor Ximenez was very stifly received by Cardinal Antonelli. The Bourbon party is in high gice at these incidents.

The Roman journal Veridico asserts positively that the SPANISH GOVERNMENT-MOVEMENTS IN ROME ABRANGEMENTS FOR THE COUNCIL.

Senhor Ximenez was very stffly received by Cardinal Antonelli. The Bourbon party is in high glee at these incidents.

The Roman journal Veridico asserts positively that the man arrested on the frontier with a letter in his possession recommending him to Col. d'Argy for enreiment in the Antibes legion, is the assassin of the deputy Lobbia. From private information I learn that the leaders of the party of action in Rome have been called to Florence to concert measures in anticipation of the French evacuation. They seem likely to meet with little resistance from the Pontificial army, which desertion is fast melting away. It is true there are constant arrivals of recruits, but these succors are not equal in number to the desertions, and the Government is urging the Catholic committees to increase their exertions. A religious has been dispatched to Canada expressly to promote recruiting. There is reason to believe the soldiers are incited to desert by revolutionary agents. The other day two deserters from the corps of Zonaves were arrested at Passo di Correse, when they denounced some persons in Rome as their instigators. In consequence, a scarch was made, but the police appear to have gained mething thereby.

THE ORDER OF THE PROCEEDINGS AT THE COUNCIL.

The arrangements of the Eccamenical Council begin to assume shape. There will be a certain number of preliminary councils held, according to the Persercance, each of which will be preclaimed as canonical laws in the suit will then be preclaimed as canonical laws in the suit will then be preclaimed as canonical laws in the gessions, presided over by the Pope himself. There will be about ten of these sessions, but they are not to be a "clerical Parliament," but assemblies, to which certain propositions will be read, and which will vote upon them by acclamation and without any discussion whatsoever. The programme, as at present fixed, gives for the respective sessions the following subjects:—1, Pantheism, rationalism, naturalism, absolute rationalism in him theses; 2, cal societies, in six theses; 5, errors on the Church and its rights, in twenty theses; 6, errors on society and its rela-tion to the Church, in seventeen theses; 7, errors on natu-ral and Christian morals, in ten theses; 8, on the Chris-tian marriage, in ten theses; 9, on the sovereignty of the Pope of Rome, in two theses; 10, on modern liberalism, BAVARIA AND THE GECUMENICAL COUNCIL-CIRCULAR

BAVARIA AND THE GEUMENICAL COUNCIL FROM FRINCE HOHENLOHE.

The Minister-President, Prince Hobenhohe has sent the following circular dispatch upon the Geumenical Council to all the Bavarian diplomatic agents:

MUNICH, April 9, 1869.

fellowing circular dispatch upon the Geomenical Council to all the Bavarian diplomatic agents:

MUNICH, April 9, 1869.

It may be assumed for the present with certainty that the general council summoned by his Holinosa Pope Pins IX. will really take place in December, unless unfo escent ix. Will really take place in December, unless unfo escent events interfere. This Council will unquestionably be visited by a very great number of hishops from all parts of the world, and be more numerously attended than any yet known. It will, therefore, command in the public opinion of the Catholic world the lofty significance and that high authority which belongs to an Ecumenical Council. That the Council will take into consideration questions of pure theology is not to be supposed, since questions of pure theology is not to be supposed, since questions of that nature, requiring the settlement of a Council, do not for the present call for attention. The only dogmatical matter which, as I leave, from a certain source, the powers in Rome would like to see decided, and for which the Jesuits in Italy, as well as in Germany and elsewhere, are now agitating, is the question of the infallibility of the Pope. This question, however, far ontstrips the houndaries of abstract Feligion, had belongs to the domain of high polities, inasmuch as coincidently the power of the Popes over all princes and nations (even heretical) in secular matters would be affirmed and raised to an article of faith. If this highly preparations the life of the proper catholic subjects upon the Council, their interest, or pather their anxiety, must be still further hightened when they reflect upon the preparations that have been made to carry the question, and the affillation (solidarity) of the committees organized in Rome for that purpose. Among these committees there is one in particular whose function it is deeper takentheles in the francisco it is deeper the reclusively to those State ecclesiastical (Staats-kirchlich) matters. It is, therefore, without doubt questions of a mixed character to be declared by the Coulocil. As corroborative evidence we know that the Civilian Cattolica lately pointed out that one of the duties of the forthcoming Council would be to convert the dammatory clauses of the Papal syllabus of the 8th of December into positive canons or counciliar decretials. But this paper has received from Flus IX.'s own hand the official character of organ of the camera (Kurici) Now, as these articles of the syllabus are directed against several fundations of the council of the council of the council of the syllabus are directed against several fundanental axioms of civil government, as it is defithe Governments whether and in what form they hight find it advisable to warn the bishops on the one hand in their own dominious, and, on the other hand, later per-haps, the Council itself, of the soleum consequences that might follow so calculated and radical a rapture in the relations which have hitherto been established between Church and State. The question further arises whether it would not be wise that the governments should make a joint protestation through their accredited agents at against such conclusions.

diplomatic agents are then instructed to inquire of

The diplomatic agents are then instructed to inquire of the various Governments whether, if an identical note cannot be addressed to the Roman Court, in order not to leave it in uncertainty, a conference of their representatives might not be arranged to undertake the common delivery of a combined counsel.

MEETING OF THE GERMAN HISHOPS—VIEWS OF A GERMAN JOURNAL.

JOURNAL. We, says the Wei marsche Zeitung, learn that positively We, says the Wei marshe Zeitung, learn that positively toward the middle of September a meeting of the German habops will be held at Fulda, and that the Geomenical Council will be the principal subject for discussion. In view of the great importance that the Council will evidently have for Germady, it is natural that this meeting should be a subject of general interest. Up to the present the relations between the State and the Catholic Church in Germany have been generally characterized as sufficiently peaceful. But it is evident that Rome attaches very little value to the preservation of these peaceable relations, as the late events in Wurtemburg, Baden, and Bavaria show sufficiently that the church does not hesitate to renew the former conflicts with the state. What we learn of the preparathat the church does not healtate to renew the former conflicts with the state. What we learn of the preparatory measures for the Council is such as to cause us to foresse with certainty some conflicts, unless the bishops unite to overcome the dominant tendencies at Rome. The German Bishops are called, above all, to act in this sense. There will rest a great stain on them if animated by true patriotism and recally Christian sentiments they do not pronounce at Fulda against the measures contemplated at Rome, which will have disastrous consequences beyond limit. Unhappily our hopes under the circumstances are very feeble.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

A correspondent of The Bombay Gazette, who visited the Suez Canal, gives an interesting account of the works in progress along the line. Personal inspection made him a believer for the first time in the canal as "a really great achievement," especially when he saw the waters of the Mediterranean rushing past him in a strong current 150 feet broad into the Bitter Lakes. Aircady the water let in through the deversor, near Berapeum has flooded the basin of the lakes to a good depth, but a vast quantity more mnst yet be introduced before the lakes are raised to the level of the canal. "In point of fact," he writes, "the whole country must be covered with water before the desired level is reached and the embaniment can be cut away. M. Lavalley proposes to bring the Red Sea in to the aid of the Mediterranean in order to accomplish this work, and has fixed the 1st of July as the date for effecting communication between the two seas. But the works at Chalonf will certainly not be completed at that date, or for some time after it; and I observe that the contractor has ingeniously provided a loophole of escape for himself hyproposing to cut through the bank of the canal at the head of the Suez lagoons, several miles from the entrance to the channel, and so let the water into the Bitter Lakes from this side by a fresh deversoir. This will certainly be one mode of establishing through communication; but I need not say that it will be a quite different thing from the opening of the canal for the navigation of heavy ships." Ismailia is a charming little town, but "it makes one smile to hear every man talk of it as likely to supersede Alexandria." There is no port yet in Lake Timesh, much less any trade, but it is a pleasant place for balling, and, in one respect at least, it is already in advance of some parts nearer home—there are regulations that every bather shall wear a full dress in the morning, though in the evening he may be allowed to go into the water with a "simple caleço every bather shall wear a full dress in the morning, though in the evening he may be allowed to go into the water with a "simple caleçon." The canal at El-Gisr is very narrow, and, to make bad worse, instead of running in a straight line, through some blunder on the part of the engineers, it describes "a regular corkscrew worm, presenting very awkward points for a big ship to atterround." The navigation of the canal from Ismatila to Port Said is perfectly free all the way for river boats of a light draught of water, but dredges are constantly at work deepening the channel. After reading the foregoing account it seems very uncertain whether the canal will be open for navigation at the time fixed by M. de Lesseps.

LESSEPS.
THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AND THE KING OF ITALY DE-THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AND THE KING OF ITALY DECLINE THE VICEROY'S INVITATION.

According to the Independance Beige, on the authority
of a letter from Faris, the Emperor of Austria
and the King of Italy have declined the Egyptian Vicenoy's invitation; and it is doubted whether the Empress
of the French will honor the occasion with her presence.

EXTENT OF THE PRESENT TRAFFIC.

The English representative and director of the Sucs

Canal Company, Mr. Lange, has, in a recent letter, furnished the following particulars of the present traffic via the Suez and Sweet Water Canal. He says: "In confirmation of what I have already stated with reference to the dispatch and care observed in the transit of merchandise intrusted to the Suez Canal Company for conveyance from Port Sald to Suez, the following letter alluding to the transit of about 19,000 packages, destined for the Victoria Hospital, at Suez, in connection with the Abyssinian expedition, may be of some interest to your readers. I further stated that a considerable saving of expense, as well as dispatch, is secured by the canal route. With your permission. I shall as briefly as possible enumerate these advantages: The rate for all kinds of merchandise (coals excepted) from port Sald to Suez is 26f. per French tun; for coals, 21f. per French tun of 1,000 kilogrammes, and 20f. per tun for cargoes of 300 French tuns. To this must be added the charges for loading or unloading at Port Said from ship into the company's bargos, and etce versa, 2f. 75c, per tun, and further if. 75c, per tun, on or from the quay at Suez—in all 4f. 50c, per French tun, to the rates above named for "ordinary" merchandise and coals. I may mention that 1,000 tuns of coals were being conveyed through the canal, from Port Said to Suez, for account of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and arrangements entered into for the conveyance of 3,000 tuns more. The official receipts arising from tolis, ending the 1st of November last, amounted to 1,050,221f. Sie. There are thritten steamers monthly plying between Port Said and Alexandria, and sixteen between Alexandria and Port Said; also six steamers monthly plying between Europe and the East, through the Suez Canal, of which shippers can avail themselves for out and home shipments. It is fully antipated, according to the present rate at which the excavations are being carried on, that the Suez Canal will be open for the unbroken passage of large vessels on or before the 1st

In April last M. de Lesseps addressed a letter to the chief agent of the company, M. Voisin Bey, to the following effect:

Pans, April M. 1823.

All that passes in transit or is consumed on the lathnus is exempted from all duty, by means of the charge in favor of the Egyptisn Government of 15 per cent on the proceeds of the company during the term of the grant. It is an abuse to make private persons pay, as is done at present, duty on any article whatever consumed on the inthnus, but it is for their Consuls to complain.

THE SULTAN AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Sultan has decided, says The Northeast Correspondence, that he will preside at the opening of the Suez Canadi; and we may be certain that His Majesty will neglect nothing to reveal homself to the Egyptians in all the splendor of his omnipotence. The Minister of Finance has already received an order to place 12,000,000f, at the disposal of the Treasurer of the Privy Purse. It can hardly be said that this sum will be devoted to the expenses of the journey, for it will very possibly only suffice to meet the costs of preparation for an excursion deatned to assume the character of a political event. The Viceroy has sent a letter of excuse to his Suzerain on the subject of the suspicions generated by his tour among the European courts.

EFFICIENCY OF THE TRANSIT ARRANGEMENTS.

The following certificate from Mr. J. Constable, manager of works for the Cohyssinian expedition:

The goods and materials ex the bloude, discharged at Port Said and delivered to the Suc Canal Company.

Manager of works for J. Kirk, contracter, Woolsich.

To the Suc Canal Company.

Manager of works for J. Kirk, contracter, Woolsich.

To the Suc Canal Company.

During the year 1868. 2,088 vessels, aggregating 674,048 tuns burden, arrived at Port Said, and 270,000 tickets were issued by the Transit Service. According to the estimates of M. de Lecepey, this amount will be increased to 3,000,000 tuns per annum the first year after the completion of the canal, and that, during succeeding years, wi

be doubled.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT—ENGLISH INTERESTS.
On the 12th inst., in the House of Commons, Mr. Gonrley asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. If any negotiations have been or are intended to be entered into with his Royal Highness the Suitan of Turkey, or with His Highness the Viceroy of Egypt, relative to the navigation of the Suez Canal by vessels of the British naval and mercantile marine; if so, the terms upon which British and foreign vessels were to have the use of it.

use of it.

Mr. Otway said he would reply to the latter part of the question first. The Sixth article, regulating the concession to M. Lesseps, provided for the equality of the tariff for all nations in the navigation of the Suez Canal. No nexotiations had been entered into with the Sultan or the Vicercy of Egypt on the subject, but, as his honorable friend was aware, the opening of the Suez Canal was a matter of deep interest and importance to many nations, and to none more than our own. It was impossible, therefore, to say that no negotiations would occur on the subject.

THE NEW DOMINION. INDEPENDENCE OR ANNEXATION. MONTREAL, July 2 .- That there is a strong

favor of independence, cannot be doubted by those who move in well informed circles. But it is not in society mixing with the people, standing at bar-counters, becom-ing intimate with trades-folk, conversing freely and on a level with the mechanic and laborer—it is by these means that a correct idea may be formed of what the means that a correct idea may be formed of what the public think, as a body, on these and kindred questions. I am satisfied that there are thousands of people who, if given the alternative, would pronounce for amexation to the States, but the stronger party, because the most moderate and most awake to the exigencies of the day, are the Independents—or, what they now style themselves, the National Independent League. The members of the League are urged daily to call mass meetings everywhere, commencing in Montreal, but their practical formation is so recent, their organization yet so far from perfect, their most prominent members still so little acquainted with each other that movement is necessarily slow. Meanwhile several ambitious leaders of knots of politicians here and there are, I hear from various quarters, endeavoring to form separate societies having the same end in view, and the absence of any powerful executive, so far, in the League, rather encourages this undesirable state of things than otherwise. Meanwhile a combination of interests, concentrated in a group of persons who, if not wholly men of public mark, are at all events of considerable influence in their proper circles and of personal wealth, is in course of taking the national pride; we are not a nation, we are not a people; we are simply French Canadians, Irish Canadians, Equilsh Canadians, Scotch Canadians, Irish Canadians, Equilsh Canadians, Scotch Canadians, Scotch Canadians, Event and the surface of the content of the cont they; "we have no national pride; we are not a nation, we are not a people; we are simply French Canadians, Irish Canadians, English Canadians, Scotch Canadians, belonging to no race, and having me name—a people of a mengrel birthright. We have nothing to defend, nothing to boast of, nothing to be proud of except our mere personal possessions. The land we live in does not belong to us, we cannot dispose of our dians, belonging to no race, and having no mame—a people of a mongrel birthright. We have nothing to defend, nothing to boast of, nothing to be proud of except our mere personal possessions. The land we live in dees not belong to us, we cannot dispose of ourselves or our goods, or administer laws, or perform a single public act without the sanction of a man sent to no 1,000 miles from a land not half of us know anything about, to rule over us." That is the kind of feeling here and it has more strength, if firmly believe, and contributes more to the nameless longing for "a change," which certainly possesses the inhabitants of this country, than any considerations of policy, or desire for personal aggrandizement. It is a great fact and enters largely into an understanding of this question that the English and Scotch Canadian population and their descendants to this day speak of the mother country as "home" and the "old country;" they are as sejourners and strangers here; Great Britain is the sovereign land, and this, as a dependency, is no "home;" but, fixed here, gaining their liveliboodhere, they seek naturally to make it a "home." It is the aspiration of a people, and willend in independence. Those who are annexationists at heart must not be confounded with the National party. One of them said to me, but a few months ago: "Let me canvass my ward (French Canadian), and nine-tenths of the people will sign a petition in favor of annexation to the States." He spoke sincerely, and is probably right but in the country places feeling is only just coming ripe for independence, and will not contemplate a step beyond that till it is proved that nationality outside the Union is a failure and an impossibility this side of the continent. Canadians generally look apon their political position with its past, present, and future as emblematic of three evils; to be a colony is as evil; to be a nation without power and without a revenue is an evil; to become a part of the neighboring Republic an evil, and a hard morsel to swall

THE FRENCH CABLE-PREPARATIONS FOR THE CELEBRATION.

KINGSTON, Mass., July 24.-The telegraph line to Duxbury will probably be completed to-day. The officers of the steamers Chiltern and Scandaria were to day tendered an informal banquet. The grand celebration is to take place on Tuesday. Quite a number of prominent individuals have arrived here to-day, including M. Teurnsy, French Chargé de Affaires, the Italian Chargé de Affaires, Capt. Ward of the British Legation, and Mr. McFarland, the New-York So, licitor of the Company. It is thought that the land line will be spliced to the cable on Monday.

CAVING IN OF A SAND-BANK-SEVERAL WORK-MEN INJURED.

UTICA, July 24.—The sand-bank on the branch of the Central railroad at Ilion, caved in this morning, between 8 and 9 o'clock and buried several workmen. One is still supposed to be beneath the sand. The others were rescued more or less injured, one of them, David Suitivan, of this city, it is feared fatally.

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

HAVANA, July 25 .- The Spanish troops at Baracoa have captured and shot 60 rebels. The cholera is decreasing at Puerto Principe.

A PROCLAMATION-OPERATIONS NEAR PUERTO PRINCIPE.

HAVANA, July 24 .- Gen. Puello has issued a proclanation to the inhabitants of Puerto Principe, in which he declares his intention of acting according to and enforcing Captain-General De Rodas's programme of policy, summed up in the words Spain, justice, morality." The rebels have de stroyed a bridge on the Nucvitas Railroad, near Puerto Principe. ADMIRAL HOFF AT SANTIAGO-HIS REMONSTRAN-

CES AGAINST THE EXECUTION OF AMERI-CANS-MORE EXECUTIONS.

KEY WEST, July 24 .- Admiral Hoff, with the flagship Contoocook and the gunboat Gettysburg and iron-clad Centaur, reached Santiago de Cuba on the 11th inst. Great excitement prevailed in the city, the people supposing the squadron came for the purpose of bombarding the place. On the 12th inst. the American Consul visited the Contoocook and had an interview with Admiral Hoff. On the 13th inst. Admiral Hoff had an interview with the Governor, and on the 14th inst, the Governor returned the visit, when official salutes were interchanged. Admiral Hoff made a thorough examination of the circumstances attending the murder of the Americans. The Governor stated that he could not resist the clamor of the volunteers for their blood, and consented to their execution on the ground of the late Captain-General Dulce's proclamation declaring filibusters pirates. Admiral Hoff severely condemned their execution without trial, and made a sharp protest against it. The Governor agreed to allow the prisoners to be tried in the future, but orders have been issued to the Spaniards not to bring

in prisoners hereafter, but to kill them on the spot. The squadron left Santiago de Cuba on the 16th inst., and arrived here yesterday. REMARKABLE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GENS.

QUESADA AND LESCA.

HAVANA, July 20 .- A rich correspondence is reorted to have taken place recently between Quesada and Lesca, the substance of which is this: Quesada sent an officer, under a flag of truce, to Lesca, with a list of the names of a few Spanish officers and soldiers in his power, and proposed to exchange them for an equal number of Cuban chiefs and soldiers, held as prisoners by the Spaniards. Lesca's reply was to the effect "that Spain would indeed display some pride were she to accept such a ridiculous proposition, looking to the fact that she counts upon the loyal hearts of 17,000,000 of people to defend her, and that the loss or salvation of 10 or 12 persons was of but little consequence, especially as it was a matter of one's country being at stake." "Beside,' he said, "that he held none of Quesada's men as prisoners, for, as soon as they fell into his hands, he had ordered them to be shot, and he should continue to pursue the same course."

When this answer was received by Quesada, he alled the Spanish prisoners together, and said: Señores: I hold in my hand a death-warrant issued against you, drawn up by your own chief, Lesca. The reading of it inspires me with horror." So saying, he handed the paper to one of his aids, who read it alond. Seeing that the prisoners were full of in dignation at the sentiments contained in Lesca's note, Quesada then said to them: "Seffores: Gen. Quesada is not a Gen. Lesca. I pardon you all. You can leave when you will, and, to effect a safe exit for you, I will issue the necessary passports." When the General had finished speaking, the liberated Spaniards burst forth in shouts for Quesada and Free Cuba. Only two of them asked the necessary protection-papers to go to Havana, where they had families; and all the others immediately incorporated themselves with the liberating army. DEMONSTRATION IN VENEZUELA-PUBLIC MEET-

ING AT CARACAS-SYMPATHY FOR CUBA. The people of Caracas, Venezuela, lately had a large public meeting, with the object of demonstrating their sympathies for the Cubans. were passed upon the occasion, the principal points in them being: That the time had come for the termination of the colonial servitude of the Cubans, and that now was
the proper moment for all the dependencies of the Spanish Crown to enter the rank of free and independent nations; and as this people had been for years denied their
demand—a fair government—it was for them to act as
they have acted. It was their duty, the resolutions declared, to organize armies, and to fight the battle of freedom. The assembly was much pleased with the
decree of the Cuban Government declaring Slavery
abolished in the island. This the Venezuelans
regarded as an iniquitous institution, barbarous and immoral, and as opposed to the spirit of Christianity and
the advanced ideas of civilization. The concourse present further resolved that the cause of Cuba was the cause
of America, and they indorsed the resolutions of their
Congress and the action of the President in according belincrent rights to the Cubans. After the meeting had of the colonial servitude of the Cubans, and that now was Congress and the action of the President in according believe rights to the Cubans. After the meeting had been addressed by the Attorney-General Mejia and the eloquent Advocate Mondoza, a procession of 2,000 persons was formed, and marched, and much enthusiasm, through the principal streets of Caracas. COLS. RYAN AND CURRIER-THEIR ESCAPE FROM

GARDINER'S ISLAND - PASSAGE THROUGH THIS CITY AND ARRIVAL AT NIAGARA FALLS

-WHAT THEY INTEND TO DO. NIAGARA FALLS, July 23 .- Cols. Ryan and Currier of the late Cuban Cavalry have arrived here, and are now at the Clifton House, famed as the headquarters of the Copperhead Democracy and Jeff. Davis emissaries during the late war. Col. Ryan is somewhat reticent as to their recent escape and the condition of affairs gener ally. I have, however, learned from an intimate friend of his all the particulars both of their departure from Gardiner's Island and their journeying hither. The search made for them on Gardiner's Island by the Deputy United States Marshals was detailed with a particularity at once interesting and amusing. Ryan and Currier took a small boat from Gardiner's Island on Sunday last, and reached the Connecticut shore on Monday with their ordinary supply of clothing. A fisherman noticing the peculiarity of their dress Col. Currier being barefoot, but wearing full dress uniform, as did also Col. Ryan, inquired concerning the nature of their business, and was told "Fishing." Then they must be devilish curious fish that you caught," was the response. In the broad daylight they went into New-York from Connecticut by rail, and thence to this place by way of Albany; and all along they were not even once interfered with, or interrogated by any are. Col. Ryan, whose hair was formerly long and wavy. now wears it close, and Col. Currier has his mustache and imperial cut off, but beyond these changes there were no masks or disguises resorted to. They are both in the best of spirits, and are hopeful of the cause of Cubau

The flag presented by the Cuban ladies of New-York to Col. Ryan is preserved by him, and now deco-rates his room at the hotel. The guests are aware of the presence of these gentlemen, and gaze upon them as they move about the hotel. The Cubans visiting the Falls have called upon them and proffered them every assistance required. They represent that their stay is to be brief here, when they will be again off with a thousand or more veterans for the Island

of Cuba, Enough of whose giory remains on their swords. To light them to victory yet. In a perfectly legitimate way, Col. Currier says, they

wish to go to Cuba, and desire to violate no law of the United States. They speak kindly of THE TRIBUNE cor respondent who visited them on Gardiner's Island. THE DISSENSIONS OF THE JUNTA.

Morales Lemus was in this city on Saturday, endeavoring to arrange certain matters of dispute between himself and the Junta. After the failure of the late expedition, Sefior Lemus is stated to have written a letter to the Junta, laying the blame of the failure on certain prominent members of that body. The Junta thereupon withdrew their support from Lemus, and invested Senor Macias, formerly a railroad contractor in Buenos Ayres, with the office of President, in place of Mora. Mora himself was a party in this movement. Lemus refused to recognize the new President, and asserted that he himself was alone authorized to direct Cuban affairs in the United States, by the commission which he held from the United States, by the commission which he held fro It is stated on good authority that Señor

had is not known, but all patriotic Cubans hope shat the interests of the young struggling republic will no longer be injured by petry internal dissensions. The rumor that prevailed on Friday afternoon that Gen. Alifeno had been shot was caused by a rather strong dispute having taken piace on that day between the General and some of the filibusters lately released, who were pressing him for money. The General had already let them have some money, which they had apent in liquor, and he refused to aid them a second time.

THE FILIBUSTERS IN NEW YORK.

THE FILIBUSTERS IN NEW-YORK. The majority of the unfortunate Cuban liberators re ently liberated from Fort Lafayette are still in the city in a destitute condition. Very few of them have friends here, and nearly all are absolutely penniless. 'They are bitter in their denunciations of the Cuban Junta, which has now utterly repudiated them at the very time they most need aid, and threaten dire vengeance against some of the members of that remarkably unpatriotic body. Those of the Liberators who have friends here are comfortably provided for, and are lending what assistance they can to their less fortunate compatriots. It is hoped that something may soon be done for the hungry and ragged fellows to enable them to reach their homes, or else to obtain work, for which they are all anxious.

and its suburbs, who are without exception auxious to forward the cause of Cuban independence, and it be coves these, many of whom are men of means, to do something for the unfortunates who have failed in the accomplishment of their patriotic object. A large mimtions which meet quietly in different parts of the city to arrange for the organization of a more perfect center than that which was recently broken up. The young Cubans are generally reticent in regard to their opinions and plans, but enough is known to warrant the assertion that they have not looked with favor upon the Gardiner's Island expedition, yet they do not hesitate to demounce Marshal Barlow and his deputy, Grogg, for their uncailed for inhumanity to the prisoners taken on the 15th instant. As to the glorious siege of Weavertown, and the capture of 43 unarmed and houseless men they look upon that achievement with mingled feelings of wonder and mirth. One who has not been among us long enough to master the intricacles of our language, said, on Saturday: "Deer moos to be a brakve man. Eet cannot to come where eet will be a sword, but to fight weez asleep men is to show courage. Soon than there come to him a pistol I theenk he run"—at which, his maiden speech in the rough Anglo-Saxon tongue, his Americanized companions laughed heartily. Those among them who say anything at all in reference to preparations made here for the fitting out of expeditions aver that the Gardiner's Island affair was a blind, and that the expedition, when everything is ready, will leave the United States unwatched and undeterred, and that it will reach Cuba in safety; and further, that it will increase the patriot army 3,000 men or more, and will add to its store of guns and ammunition and food, and will free the Island—no longer the Semper Fiel Isla de Cuba—from the Spanish yoke. arrange for the organization of a more perfect center

THE PRESIDENT AT CHURCH-THE GRAND BALL-FIRE AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

LONG BRANCH, July 25 .- President Grant and family attended service at the M. E. Church this morning. At 3 o'clock they rode to the residence of Mr. John Hoey, with whom they dined, returning to the hotel at 84. The arrangements are all completed for the grand ball which is to be given in honor of the President at the Stetson House to morrow evening. At 3 o'clock this morning the stables attached to the Mansion House caught fire and were completely destroyed. The flames spread so rapidly that the stablemen had to jump out of the windows to save their lives. Thirty horses in the stable at the time were saved by the efforts of the servants and guests of the Mansion and Continental Hetels. The flames were kept from extending to the hotels. There was great excitement among the ladies and guests of the hotel. John T. Slane, an old volunteer fireman of Brooklyn, was badly burned while belping to extinguish the fire. The cause of the fire is unknown. The loss is \$10,000, and is partially insured.

FIRE IN WILMINGTON, N. C.-LOSS, \$25,000 WILMINGTON, N. C., July 24.—At 9:30 o'clock e-night, a destructive fire broke out in the large spiritbarrel manufactory of Strass & Rice, destroying the entire stock, machinery, &c. The loss will amont to \$22,000. Insured in the Atlantic, of Baitimore; Liverpool and London, Globe, and other companies, for \$9,500. The fire was the result of an accident.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 24.-A passenger north of Holyoke this morning. Three persons were burt, none of them passengers, however. Henry H. Snow, the engineer, had one leg broken, and Amos Mosher, the freeman, and Frank Kingsley, a brakesman, were slightly injured. The engine was completely wrecked. As soon as the news of the accident was received here, a special train with surgeons en board went up the road to rendez relief.

FORGERY IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24 .- This afternoon a man sold a forged city warrant for \$233 to a broker in Third st., received a check for the amount and left. Five minutes afterward the forgery was disovered, and the clerk ran to the bank to stop payment of the check, and finding that it had not been presented, laid in wait until the bank closed, expecting the forger to come. Meantime the forger had stopped across the street from the place where he sold the warrant to another broker, and sold the check for gold, and disappeared. The name of the operator is unknown.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS. Charles Johnson, a Dane, was drowned at

....One of the East Boston ferry boats was A political fracas occurred at Augusta,

Ga., on Saturday, in which two men were kil eral wounded.Spring Garden Hook and Ladder Truck of Philadelphia accidentally upset while proceedingire on Saturday night, injuring six of the members.

....George F. Alberti, who acquired great notoriety as a slave-catcher under the old Fugitive Slave law, died recently in Philadelphia, aged 79 years. Stephen Sanborn of Warner, N. H., aged 67 years, hung himself in his barn on Saturday. He was a very heavy man, weighing 275 pounds.

...Thomas Sherwin, for many years head master of the Boston English High School, died suddenly of heart disease, at his residence in Dedham, on Satur-day. .The bark Jersey, from Salem for Zanzi-

bar, was totally wreaked while entering the harbor of Tamatar, June 18. The cargo was saved in a damaged .Griff & Myers's planing and sawing mill

at Reading. Penn., was burned on Saturday. The loss was from \$6,000 to \$10,000. The premises were partially in-. Two young ladies named Turner, of Charles

town, Mass., visiting in Auburn, Me., and two sons of the Rev. Mr. Libby of Auburn, were drowned in Lake Au-burn on Saturday afternoon. They were out in a row boat, which sunk. Two other persons in the boat es-

INCENDIARY FIRE IN ELIZABETH. An attempt was made on Friday night to

An attempt was made on Friday night to destroy one of the most closely populated districts of Elizabeth, N. J., by a plan similar to that which was followed by the "fire-fiend" of Newburyport, Mass. A barn at the rear of the house of Mr. David P. Naar, at the corner of First and Marshall-sis, was found to be on fire by officer Fadde at 11 p. m. after the occupants of the adjoining dwellings had retired. The door had been left open, and the officer who was passing saw the fiames spreading. Upon entering the barn he found a small box, from which the fire had sprung, lying on the floor with a quantity of dry hay piled around it. Assistance was summoned, and the flames were extinguished. An examination of the box showed that it had been constructed for no other purpose than that to which it had been put. It had been filled with hay saturated with oil, and an unconsumed fragment of a cotton string found in the box showed that the incendiary had taken the precaution to start a slow fire to give him an opportunity to escape before the flames should attract attention. The discovery of the fire no doubt prevented an extensive conflagration, as five or six frame buildings tion. The discovery of the first to doubt preventies extensive conflagration, as five or six frame buildings were close to the barn. Much excitement prevails in the vicinity.

THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS The session of the Grand Lodge of the Knights

of Pythias was continued on Saturday, Grand Chancel-lor Levy presiding, and a full quorum of representatives of the various Lodges present. After framing a constitution for subordinate lodges, the case of Past Chancellos Williams, suspended for his treatment of grand officers, was taken up and referred to a special committee, whe returned a vote of censure, but recommended his rein-